



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

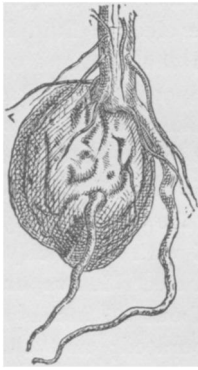
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

a black spot on each side in advance of the pair of eyes. Prothorax narrower than the head, with a lateral conical point. Abdomen nearly twice the length of the head and thorax together; terminal segment rounded, and with a tuft of hairs on each side. Mandibles strong and black.

*Expansive Force of Root Growth.*—MR. THOMAS MEEHAN exhibited a one-year-old peach tree with the stone yet attached. The stone had lost the usual power of dividing into two portions,



and remained tightly closed; but the plumule had forced its way through at the base, while the radicle appeared to have made its way entirely through the side of the hard shell. Mr. Meehan referred to other cases of a similar character, already recorded in the Proceedings of the Academy, notably those of the stolons of couch grass; which pushed through several potatoes, making a sort of necklace; and the case of the survey lawsuit where, by the thickening of the roots of a tree growing on a rock, the surveyor's mark on a tree trunk had, after many years, been elevated several inches, the effect of this growth being to lift a tree of many tons weight. This peach-stone case seemed remarkable not so much for its expansive as its penetrating force, which, as

suggested by Dr. Rothrock, may have been aided by an absorbent and solvent power.

The following papers were ordered to be published:—